hundred thousand were twenty-five years ago. Is it true that the concentration of the Indians on the west side of the Mississippi has diminished their strength? Is not the reverse true? When they were separate tribes, living surrounded by an active, intelligent population, driven themselves, by the small amount of territory they inhabited, to agricultural pursuits, when they lived in towns and villages where they could always be found, when they were dependent on their crops, the destruction of which must always bring them immediately to submission, it was an easy matter to control them, compared with the condition in which they now exist. On a wide extent of territory, brought into contiguity with each other, no longer surrounded by white population, driven to the chase for subsistence, returning every year more and more to their roving and original habits, these people have not only been made stronger, but they have been made more disposed to hostility than they were in their former position. hundred thousand were twenty five years ago. Is it true

made more disposed to hostility than they were in their former position.

Again, by the acquisition of territory, and the extension of our settlements into territory long since acquired, we have been brought into contact with those tribes which, heretofore unacquainted with the white men, must go through the same process, the same series of conflicts and subjugation which had rendered the eastern Indians, before their removal, harmless in their contiguity to the whites. Not only this, but our population has poured over the mountains, and commenced extending from the Pacific as a front; our people have pressed the Indians back from the fertile valleys they inhabited, and from the soft climate where they were reared in proximity to the coast, and have driven them into the mountains—into a country so arid that a large portion of it can only be cultivated by irrigation. They have thus again reduced them to the chase for subsistence, and those Indians may well look on the ralleys, and, like the Gaels in the Highlands, claim the right to redeem from the plain and the valley, as long as one sheep shall stand on a portion of their own heritage. These forays have been perpetrated, and they are to be perpetrated, until a new state of things shall be rought into existence. During that period of transition, when the Indians may be gathered from these vast hunting grounds on reservations which they will and can cultivate, it will be necessary to preserve a military force sufficiently large to rule them by coercion; and this is the opinion of every intelligent sub-agent whose opinions I find recorded in the volume which contains the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

These things are facts on which, I should think, the Senate might reach the conclusion that the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of War bave not been made without some due consideration. These volumes have been but recently printed, and laid on the tables of senators. I trusted that as they progressed in the examination of them many of t Again, by the acquisition of territory, and the exten

familiarity with the Indian character I do not whose familiarity with the Indian character I do not doubt, has proposed to us a remedy which every man's heart would respond to as much more desirable, if it were attainable. He proposes an Indian policy which is to substitute kindness, justice, and generosity; and one might suppose that the government had pursued a differ-ent policy; but his remarks just it out of the question that he meant the government had pursued any other ent policy; but his remarks put it out of the question that he meant the government had pursued any other policy than this, except through the regular army. Now, sir, I believe that the argument of the senator from Texas is somewhat answered by the argument of the senator from Georgia, [Mr. Tooms.] The senator from Georgia says that the regular army is entirely harmless as against Indians; so that if the senator from Texas thinks they are dangerous, I must refer him to his friend from Georgia, who assures him that the army is quite harmless in relation to the Indians.

This being out of the way, he appeals to the high motives and the generous character of the Indians to remove the necessity for any military force. In the first place, Indian agents do not seem to entertain that idea. In the next place, the officers of the army are frontier men, and they

place, the officers of the army are frontier men, and they know more of the Indians than anybody else; and much as the senator himself has seen of Indian tribes, I should

say he senator himself has seen of Indian tribes, I should say he had not seen as many weeks of Indian service as every field officer of the army on the frontier has seen years. I do not think, therefore, his opinion is to be put in opposition to that of the sub-agents of Indian affairs, and that of military officers whose acquaintance with the Indian seceeds that of any other class of our population.

I have no confidence in the high principles that are ascribed to the Indians. They have a certain sort of morality—a certain sort of religion, if you may so call it—and in that there are some things good. Perhaps no body of men is wholly bad. Take them as a class, they are as deceptive, as blood thirsty, as treacherous, as cowardly a race of men as I believe are to be found on the face of the globe. If our frontier inhabitants have sometimes committed aggressions on them, where is the frontier settlement that does not record the most cold-blooded and cowardly murders of women and children? Where is the frontier settlement that does not bring with its tradition torture at the stake of a prisoner when he Where is the frontier settlement that does not bring with its tradition torture at the stake of a prisoner when he stood powerless, at the hands of a hostile savage band? Are these the high principles to which the senator appeals? Are these the noble qualities that are to make the Indian an exception, and lift him at once out of barbarism by holding to him something like an example of those qualities which he may perhaps possess when the millennium shall come? In the mean time, I rely, as everybody else connected with the Indians, as every frontier inhabitant whose wife and children are exposed to be tomahawked by these Indians, relies on force of some kind as the only means for giving that protection which

kind as the only means for giving that protection which the government owes to its people.

Thus, then, we proceed to inquire what the character of the force should be; and, in this connexion, the regular troops of the army have been pronounced as ineffective. It is said they are ineffective, and do not kill the Indians; but that the volunteers become excited, and do kill them. The senator from Texas says that if regular the properties the properties of the troops endcavored to pursue the Indians, they might be-come excited and possibly do the same thing. I am not to be put in the attitude of depreciating the volunteer e of the country; nor shall I engage in recrimination not the volunteers. My relation to the volunteers against the volunteers. My relation to the volunteers and the regular troops is the same. At one time or other, in the course of my life, they have both been my companions. My remembrance of both brings to mind many associations, the dearest to me in my life. I have seen all that ought to crown the American soldier in the ranks all that courses, and volunteers. Why should this war of both regulars and volunteers. Why should this war exist between these forces? Shoulder to shoulder they stand upon the battle-field; together they bleed, even stand upon the battle-field; together they bleed, even exchanging men from one kind of force to the other, when it is necessary. There, when the flag of their country required them to do their utmost in the presence of a hostile foe, these jealousies and depreciations of one by the other did not arise. They were left for the debate in the Senate, and for a time of piping peace, and for places remote from the battle-field where they fought for large terms of the control of the contr common cause, inspired by common sacrifices for a

or from Texas says, surely with entire But the senator from Texas says, surely with entare sincerity, that he has not heard of any pursuit of Indians by regular troops; that all that has been done has been by volunteers. Well, sir, in the volume which has been laid upon his desk, the report of the Secretary of War, he will find some cases cited—not all, but some which have will find some cases cited—not all, but some which have been cited because of their prominence. They have been cited to show that the army as it now exists is not on a peace establishment, to show the constant active service on which it is engaged. Not only is it to be found in this volume, but it has been direntated over the country in general orders from the headquarters of the army as long ago as November 13th last. Not only that, but some of the significant acts of service therein recited or curred within the limits of the cenator's own State. Let me read some of these instances from the general order

"I. On the I7th of February, 1856, Captim James Oakes, with a part of his company C, second cavalry, from Foit Mason, Texas, after a pursuit of six days, and on the ninth day from his post, overtook a party of seven or more Inclains, killed one and wounded several others; capturing all their animals and other property. Sergeant Reiss and Private Kuhn severely wounded. The troops were expaned to very cold and west weether, and for more than seven days subsisted on two days, allowance of bread and coffee, such game as they could kill, and the flesh of horses they were obliged to abandon."

That sounds to me something like pursuit; and it was a pursuit of a party that invaded the senator's own State. nth case recited in this order is

"VII. On the 13th of April, 1856, a party of fitty five Indians we

Again : "XII. September, 1856. A detachment of troops from Fort Clark, Texas, commanded by Captain Jaines Oikes, second cavalry, and com-posed of Captain Charles C. Gilbert and eighteen men of company B. first infantry. Second Lieutenant Henry W. Closon and twelve men of company 1, first artiflery, and Second Lieutenant James B. Wether till and there.

The senator from Texas knows Indians well enough to know the difficulty of surprising an Indian camp. He understands that men who are ignorant of the frontier and its service, as he described the army to be, would never surpri e an Indian camp, and yet here is a gallant soldier who three times surprised Indians in one day.

" XIV. November 30th, 1858. A detachment com-V. November 30th, 1858. A detachment composed of mer og 6, first drageons, and company C, mounter fiftemen, in , commanded by Second Lieutenant Horace Randal, first d followed a party of fifty warriers of the Gila Apaches, and, af of three hundred, and in one day of eighty miles going o ma and plains of snow, the trail frequently obliterated, with or three days and nights—overbook the enemy and attack are them from the position of their own selection, recover captured animals.

That sounds something like pursuit—a pursuit in which fortitude, skill, and all the knowledge that could enter into such service, were exemplified in the highest degree—and that, too, by one of those very young men against whom so many of the senator's remarks this morning were directed. Again:

were directed. Again:

"XIX. April 4, 1857. First Lieutenant Walker H. Jenifor, second cavalry, with thirteen men of company B, of that regiment, after search of thirteen days, and a march of nearly three hundred miles came upon a fresh trait of Indians, near the head of the north fock of the Nucces river, Texas, and, as the trail led into a rocky country, almost impracticable for cavalry, he diamounted, left his horses with most impracticable for cavalry, the diamounted, left his horses with flowing the continued the pursuit with only seven men. After a te dious march of four miles, he suddenly came upon a camp occupied by from eighty to one hundred indictans. Approaching it, under cover, to within two hundred and fifty pards, and he and his little party bein discovered, they were attacked by all the warriors in the camp, and threatened, at the same time, by a party returning to it with horses.

I could go on with these instances. I have otherses marked which I might cite. There are twenty-five recited in this single order—one of them a case where the Indians were drawn up in position, and waited to rethe Indians were drawn up in position, and waited to re-ceive an attack of cavalry, when they were gallantly at-tacked by Sumner, leading his men, charging them in the same manner in which he charged the Mexican forces at the time of the confusion thrown into our troops at Molina del Rey, equally followed by a dispersement. He drove them from the field, and their safety arose simply

drove them from the field, and their safety arose simply from their ability, with their light horses, to cross a stream, the bed of which was composed of sand. The senator, then, has done injustice; and if he will take this order, I will give it to him that he may see how great is the injustice he has done to the army in thus proclaiming to the country that they have rendered no part of that duty which devolves upon them for the protection of the frontier. If he will read the report of the Secretary of War, he will find that this is but one of the two orders that recite such deeds, illustrating the services which have been rendered by our gallant little band on the frontier, answering the reflection which the senator has, I am sure unconsciously, cast on those who

are meantime encountering service more severe than have ever known volunteers to bear. Then the senator, in the course of his remarks, (for Then the senator, in the course of his remarks, (for I find that, as my opponents are pressed to a change, I must change also,) took the ground that, on one occasion, the army had been effective; for, said he, they had killed one hundred and thirty women and children; and the senator from Maine, [Mr. Hamin,] on the intimation perhaps of the senator from Texas, said dragoous had been raised under the pretext of defending the frontier against the Indians; and all he heard of their doings was the killing some squaws and children. I do not know what number he meant, whether the same one hundred and thirty or not; but he explained that he meant the same place. The report of General Hamey, in reference to the bace. The report of General Harney, in reference to the ction referred to, is to be found in the second volume of the President's message and accompanying documents for last year, at page 49. He sets forth the whole case; and, according to his report, and the accompanying reports of the officers who were serving under number of killed was eighty-six; and wounded, five—not one hundred and thirty women and children; but eighty-six Indians were killed, and five wounded; about seventy women and children captured, and fifty mules and ponies taken, besides an indefinite number killed and disabled. In a report made by Colonel Cooke, which I shall not weary the Senate by reading, he explains that the women dressed and armed so much like the men as sometimes to be almost undistinguishable from them. They fired upon number of killed was eighty-six; and wounded, five-pot be almost undistinguishable from them. They fired upon his men; and, in one instance, wounded a sergeant who

his men; and, in one instance, wounded a sergeant who had passed a woman because he perceived she was one. Then, again, the report of Lieut. Warren, who was the topographical engineer accompanying the expedition, gives distinctly the whole circumstances of the ground which caused the killing of. I think, seven women and three children. After the first attack on the Blue Water, a part of the Indians escaped across the plains, and were pursued by the mounted troops. A part of them being on a hill had fled into a sort of a cave, where the rock hung down near to the ground, and furnished a loop-hole through which they fired upon the troops as they appreached. This fire was returned by the troops. After a cry was heard from the interior of this cave, one of the interpreters, coming up, said there were women in of the interpreters, coming up, said there were women in it, and the officer who commanded them (and who, by the way, the senator from Maine would have found, if he had inquired, was a worthy representative of his own State) immediately halted, told the interpreter to advance, and called on the women to come out. They did come out; they were surrendered; they were not hurt; and all that were killed were those who had been shot in the cave where they could not be seen, and that after a fire from the cave had been made. That, according to the history of the case, as far as I have been able to learn, is the foundation of this charge of killing one hun-dred and thirty women and children.

The commander of that expedition, General Harney, might commands have been able to learn and of Indian

The commander of that expedition, General Harne might compare his knowledge of Indians and of India character favorably with the senator from Texas, or an body else. That stroke which he gave the Indians on th Water was the most successful blow that was ever struck on that frontier for the preservation of its fut struck on that frontier for the preservation of its future peace; and if peace shall be sujeyed by the people of Nebraska, it will be attributable more to that one great movement of Harney's than to anything else which has ever happened there. Then, moving on, with that knowledge of Indian character, and that intrepidity and devoties: tion to his duty which characterize the man tion to his duty which characterize the man, he went forward, disregarding all difficulties, until he reached the Missouri river, and there held a council with the Indians, formed with them an agreement, which stands, in my judgment, as a model for all treaties with Indian tribes. He there established among them an organization, which, if anything could be effective to preserve these restless people in order would conduce to that result. It has been people in order, would conduce to that result. It has had the good effect, so far as I can learn, thus far, to keep the Indians, who had hitherto been hostile, in a state of peace, and approximating to that end of which the senate

The senator announced, in the course of his argumen The senator amounced, in the course of his argument, I think, that the cost per man of the army was \$1,000 per annum; but the senator from Maine, I think, says it is \$1,500. The senator from Louisiana [Mr. Benjamis] says it is \$1,000; and thus it seems to be a question between the gentlemen whether it is \$1,000 or \$1,500. I am quite at a less to know by what process of calculation they reach that result. Surely the senator from Georgia, when he states the cost per man during the time Mr. Calculation they are states the cost per man during the time Mr. Calculation they have he states the cost per man during the time Mr. Calculation when he states the cost per man during the time Mr. Cal-houn was Secretary of War, to be \$273, has not based his calculation on any data which will lead him to decid that \$1,000 is the cost of a man now. Whatever process of calculation is adopted, it must be different for the one case and the other to reach these results. It is utterly impossible to obtain them by any one process of calcula

I have had a calculation made on the present basis to ascertain what a regiment of infantry will cost; and I have asked that it shall be a regiment of infantry to be have asked that it shall be a regiment of infantry to be raised, including the whole expense for recruiting, the first year's clothing, all the camp and garrison equipage, so as to bring it as nearly as possible into a fair comparison or parallelism with the volunteer force raised for the same time. It is the same table which I think was furnished to the senator from Texas; but I suppose it was not in his possession when he made his remarks. The pay during twelve months of a maximum infantry regiment, eight hundred and seventy-eight strong, (that includes all the field and staff, and includes the additional men granted by the act of 1850.) including officers, subsistence cloth. by the act of 1850,) including officers, subsistence, cloth-ing for their servants, and forage for the horses of the g for their servants, and forage for the horses of the which has been estimated for the Utah expedition, cl ing for the enlisted meu, with camp and garrison equip-age for the officers and men, make the total amount of

maintaining for one year a maximum infantry, eight hundred and seventy-eight strong, \$293,784-39. It to this be rated the maximum cost of raising such a regiment, \$14,630, we shall have an aggregate of \$308,414-39; and this divided by eight hundred and seventy-eight would give us the cost per man for the first year, \$351-24. The cost of raising a regiment would of course be excluded from all subsequent calculations. The estimate for clothing would be greatly lessened the second year; and the estimate for camp and garrison equipage would disappear.

have had an estimate lately sent in to us, We have had an estimate lately sent in to us, of \$385,000 required by the pay department alone for twenty companies of volunteers for six months. That would be equal to ten companies for twelve months; and taking it and comparing it with this estimate of a regiment for a year, adding the cost of rations, which are \$77,015, it would give a total of \$462,015, instead of the \$385,000, (adding merely the cost of rations to the pay,) or \$526-21 per man. It follows, then, that a regiment of volunteers would, for one year, cost more than a regular regiment of the same strength, \$153,600-61, or an individual volunteer during the same period, \$174-97 more than an individual regular soldier. It will be remembered, however, that these volunteers are mounted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1858

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER stated that the Sergeant at Arms had informed him that in obedience to the warrant of the Speaker he had arrested John W. Wolcott, and was now ready to produce him at the bar of the House.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered the following resolu-

ready to produce him at the bar of the House.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered the following resolution; which was adopted under the operation of the previous question :

Resolved, That John W. Wolcott be new arraigned at the bar of the floure, and that the Speaker propound to him the following interests Dries:

Liquestion. What excuse baye you for refusing to answer the question propounded to you by the select committee of this House before whom you were summoned to appear, as to whether you had received any sum of money from Lawrence, Stone, & Co., some time in March. 857?

Mr. Wolcott having appeared within the bar of the

House in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker propounded to him the above questions.

The witness, in reply, assured the Speaker and the House that he intended no contempt in the answer which he had given to the questions propounded by the committee, and asked that further time until Monday be given him to purge himself of the contempt of which stood charged under the advice of counsel.

Mr. STANTON then moved that the request of the witmr. STANION then moved that the request of the wincess be granted, and that, in the mean time, he be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, said they must

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, said they must be remarkable circumstances to authorize any gentleman to rise in his place and interpose an objection; but under well-considered reflections upon the circumstances which surrounded the case, he could not remain quiet without entering his protest. The witness asked for further time surrounded the case, no could not remain quiet without entering his protest. The witness asked for further time to answer, because his senior counsel was engaged in pro-fessional pursuits before the supreme tribunal of the Uni-ted States. If he recollected aright, the witness stated yesterday, upon consultation and receiving advice from yearray, upon consultation and receiving market two gentlemen learned in the profession of the law, that the question was not pertinent to the inquiry, or within the scope of the authority of the House. If, then, the gentleman had taken that position, he asked what reason there was for granting any further delay for consultation with several professional series. with counsel.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, concurred in the remarks

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, concurred in the remarks of the gentleman from New York. When the question was put to the witness whether he had received the \$30,000, he qualified his answer by stating that he had not received it for any such purpose as that stated by the committee. That he did receive the money he confirmed by his answer, because he acknowledged that he had not received it for the purposes alleged by the committee, either directly or indirectly. Why should he have the benefit of counsel in order to chaffer about the phrase-ology of his answer? If he stood before the House purged from all that might influence the legislation of the House, why could he not say so plainly, distinctly, and honestly? Why have time to deliberate upon a matter in which the truth alone is involved? The counmatter in which the truth alone is involved? Th try and the committee had a right to know how he had disposed of that money—how he had accounted for it to

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New York, thought that there was nothing unreasonable in the request of the witness for delay, and hoped that it would be Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, also argued in favor of

ortant question, and he wanted time to consider it Mr. STANTON said, if he had known that the motion would have led to any discussion, he would have moved the previous question when he made it. The claim was reasonable, as the witness set up a constitutional right to test the authority of the House, and he saw no reason why it should not be granted. He therefore moved the

The previous question was sustained, and the motion

THE MARYLAND CONTESTED ELECTION

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, from the Committee of sitting member from the fourth congressional district of Maryland, accompanied by the following resolution: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the memoria it to appoint a committee to take testimony.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, from the sa mittee, submitted a minority report in the same case, ac companied by the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee of Elections have power to send to

The reports were ordered to be printed, and their fur

The reports were ordered to be printed, and their fur-ther consideration postponed until Monday next.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, then moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and being taken, ulted—yeas 108, nays 87. So the motion was agreed to.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, rose to a question of priv-ege. Various rumors had been afloat of the interference the government with the legislation of the House. These rumors had taken some shape in the correspondence of newspapers, to which he desired to call the attention of the House. If such interference had taken place in of the House. If such interference had taken place, i was right and proper that the House should vindicate it FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, objected to the ger

tleman's proceeding unless he stated his question of private ilege.

Mr. FENTON stated that he was just about to do that

and sent up the following resolution : Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker.

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker is inquire and investigate whether any improper attempts have been made, or are being made, by any persons connected with the excess ties department of this government, or by any persons acting under their advice or consent, to influence the action of this House, or any of its members, upon any questions or measures upon which the House has acted, or which it has under consideration, directly or indirectly or any improper promise, offer, or intimation, employment, patronage office, or favor under the government, or in any department, or ser vice, to be conferred or withheld in consideration of any vote given or to be given, withheld or to be withheld, with power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. WARREN, of Arkansas, declared the resolution to e nothing more nor less than an insult to the House. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, did not understand the solution to be received.

resolution to be received.

Mr. WARREN understood the gentleman from New York as proposing that resolution as a matter of privilege, but it did not go far enough to make it such. If the gentleman would put his finger upon the party to whom the proposition was made, then it would be a proposition for which he would be willing to vote; but he was not willing to sit in his scat and see the who

Mr. STEPHENS said there was no statement of fact in regard to any officer of the House. There must always be a statement of fact to constitute a question of privilege. Without such statement it was simply a resolu

of inquiry.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, replied that the gen-tleman from New York was just about to state the Mr. STEPHENS. If the gentleman has any statement

make, let him reduce it to writing.
The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman om New York proceed with his statement.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, remarked that if the entleman would state upon his responsibility that im-

proper attempts had been made to influence members, then that was semething tangible upon which they could act; but if he proposed to read articles from irresponsible newspapers, then it was not a question of privilege at all. The gentleman must state upon his own responsibility who had been tampered with.

Mr. FENTON said he proposed to state to the House what he knew. He had raised this question in what he believed to be the discharge of his duty to the House and the country. He then read from various newspapers to sustain his position. The first was from the "South" of the 10th of February, stating that while the special committee of the House were wandering over the earth in quest of fraud, the Senate should take the initiative by sending the Kansas constitution to the House, and then doubtless the influence of the administration would prevail. From the correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, saying that the Lecompton constitution had arrived, and would be (to-day) submitted to Congress with a special message from the President. The vote upon it was uncertain. Strict party discipline might carry it through the Senate, but in the House there was a majority of four against it. It was said that Mr. Buchanan had declared his intention to put it through in thirty days. [Laughter.] These four votes might be had, as there were a number of desirable executive appointments to give out, but that required nice engineering.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, caused a portion of the

to give out, but that required nice engineering.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, caused a portion of the
Manual to be read to show that Mr. Fixrox himself had
committed a breach of the privileges of the House in reorting his resolution to the House.

Mr. WARREN said he would raise his point of order

The Chair must see that it was no question of privilege, and it was radically wrong to allow him to proceed. He hoped, therefore, that the Chair would determine at once

hoped, therefore, that the Chair would determine at once the question which he raised.

The SPEAKER stated that he must allow the gentle an from New York to proceed before deciding the

Mr. FENTON then proceeded to read from the New Mr. FENTON then proceeded to read from the New York Tribune a paragraph stating, in substance, that it was understood until Monday last that Mr. Bunns, of Ohio, would oppose the Lecompton constitution, but that on the morning of that day he had changed his mind on the understanding that his son-in-law should retain the valuable place of postmaster at Keokuk, and that he himvariance piace of possinaster at Kockus, not not the in-self should be appointed marshal of the northern district of that State at the close of his congressional service. He next read from the constitution of the United States and Washington's Farewell Address to sustain his position. He desired to say that all this rumor required that they should vindicate by this examination the dignity and propagative of the House.

prerogative of the House.

Mr. WARREN said that he could not speak for the other side of the House, but he would say that his side could not be bribed, because they were not made of that sort of material. If the gentleman attempted to insin-uate that there was a man upon his side of the House who could be influenced by the hope of reward to take any action at all, he had mistaken his character alto-They would see that his point was well taken, was not a privileged question. If they wanted to that it was not a privileged question. If they wanted to attack the President, the cabinet, or the democratic party, they should come up and attack him openly, and they would meet them, but not attempt to stab him in the

dark.

The SPEAKER stated that he had heard the statement of Mr. Fenton, and it was his opinion that there was nothing in it that justified the resolution. However, he would not undertake to say that this was not a question of privilege, but would refer the question to the House for its decision.

Mr. BURNS, of Ohio, at this stage of the proceedings, York Tribune.

ork Tribune.

The paragraph having been read,
Mr. BURNS pronounced it a falsehood from beginning

Mr. STEPHENS said there was nothing in the state Mr. SIE-FIRSS said there was nothing in the state-ment from any person known to the House. The mem-ber had presented nothing but newspaper articles, corres-pondence, and vague rumor, which did not show that any such understanding existed between the gentleman from Ohio and the President. It was nothing but vague rumor, and the House could not entertain any such question. If the member would rise in his place and make allegation the member would rise in his place and make allegation against the Chief Magistrate, let him do it, and they would meet them promptly. But he made no such state-ment, and it was time to put an end to such frivolity. He therefore moved that the whole subject be laid or

After brief remarks by Mr. GIDDINGS, of Obio, The question was taken and the motion was agreed to-yeas 108, nays 88—as follows:

yeas 108, mays 88—as follows:

YEA8—Mesers. Adrain, Abi, Anderson, Arnold, Alkinz, Avery, Barksdale, Babep, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Reyan, Burnett, Caskie, Chark of Miscouri, Cay, Cemens, Clingman, Osbb, J. Cochrane of N. Y. Cockerill, Corning, Cox, Craige of Miscouri, Craige of North Carolina, Caster, Carolina, Cox, Craige of Miscouri, Craige of North Carolina, Caster, Bannick, Isomoide, Barton, Barton, Bolis, Falis, Faulkner, Fisrenge, F. Ory, Garactic, Casterlet, Gillis, Greenwood, Greesbeck, Hair of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hickman, Hopkins, Houston, Hoghes, Hoy-ter, Jackson, Jewett, Joues of Tennessee, J. Gilandy Jones of Pomeylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Lamar, Lawrence, McKhibin, McQueen, Marshall of Kenincky, Mason, Maynard, Misc, Miller, Millsen, Moora, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Helpe, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Railty, Realilla, Russell, Sunicitz, Savage, Scales, Scott, Scaring, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Taibot, Taylor of Louisiana, Wardwaren, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicotter—108.

NAYE—Messra, Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Blass, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingnam, Barronghis, Camplell, Chark of Connection, Clawson, C. B. Cochrane of New York, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Curtis, Jammell, Tavti of Massachusett, Harlan, Haskin, Hull, Roard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Morae of Maure, Morae of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Falmer, Parker, Pettle, Riber, Palmer, Parker, Pettle, Riber, Palmer, Parker, Pettle, Nice, Potter, Purvance, Reiaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman et New York, Spinner, Stanton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompskins, Wale, Walbridge, Waldron,

military service to the heirs of those who died before re-Mr. KELSEY, of New York, introduced a bill declaring

the title of land warrants in certain cases; which vereal twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lan Mr. McKIBBIN, of California, introduced a bill to provide for the transportation of the mail of the United States between New York and New Orleans and the city of San Francisco, and to defray the expenses thereof which was read twice and referred to the Committee o

PRIVATE BILLS

On motion of Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, th House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the private calendar. After spending a brief period in the consideration of adverse reports from the Court of Claims, the nittee rose, and reported upwards of one hundred of them to the House, with the recommendation report of the Court of Claims be concurred in.

After agreeing to the report of the committee, at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m., the House adjourned till Monday.

GRANITE BUILDING STONE.

DROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m., for furnishing and delivering at Cathonic Hampton Roads, Virginia, the following description of

216 blocks, averaging 32 cubic feet each, smooth faced on two sides, and bedded and jointed throughout

estes, and hedded and jointed throughout

108 blocks, averaging 32 cubic feet each, smooth faced on one side,
and hedded and jointed throughout

509 stretchers, rough faced, with chisel draught, averaging from

16 to 60 cubic feet each, with dreased beds and enda

16 to 60 cubic feet each, with dressed beds and ends
597 headers, rough faced, with chief draught, averaging from 6
to 53 cubic feet each, with dressed beds and joints
410 blocks, averaging from 10 to 60 cabic feet each, smooth faced
on two sides, hedded and jointed throughout
820 blocks, averaging from 13 to 25 cubic feet each, smooth faced
on three sides, with dressed beds and joints throughout
62 blocks, averaging 14 cubic feet each, smooth faced on two
ends, and dressed beds and joints throughout
46 blocks, averaging about 15 cubic feet each, smooth faced on
one side, dressed beds and end joints
78 arched lintels, averaging from 22 to 55 cubic feet each,
smooth dressed on two sides, with dressed beds and joints
throughout

smooth dressed on two sides, with urcommon throughout throughout 144 blocks, averaging from 10 to 50 cubic feet each, a portion of them to be dressed throughout.

The stone, in all respects, to be of the best quality of granite, and he cutting and dressing to be true to the dimensions, to be hereafter The stone, in all respects, to be of the best quality of granite, and the cutting and dressing to be true to the dimensions, to be bereafter given, whether in the straight or curved surfaces. It is to be understood by this party proposing that all extra cutting which will arise from neglect will be charged to the contractor. Samples of the stone offered will have, in all cases, to accompany the proposals; and also the extent and locality of the quarry from whence it is to be formished will be named.

The deliveries to be completed during the year 1858, unless eitherwise directed, commencing on or about the 10th day of April next, and in such quantities and particular dimensions as will from time to time be designated.

ignated. Ids will be furnished for all intricate stones at the expense of the States, at Castle Callicun, when applied for by the party with

Models will be turns-need for an intricate some at the expense of minted States, at Castle Callmoun, when applied for by the party with shorn the contract may be made.

The proposals will specify the price of the stone by the cubic fost, then dressed, delivered, inspected, and accepted. Each individual offering proposals will accompany them with the ignatures of two competent persons who are willing to become his

ureties.

Further details and specifications can be obtained, for the various mantities and sizes of the stones to be furnished, at the United States. quantities and sizes of the stones to be furnished, at the content Engineer Office, at Fort Motroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, by applying R. E. DeRUSSY.

Liont Colonel Engineers.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1868.

69-Mr. ICHARE E. JAMES, of Philadelphia, is our general fraveilingent, assisted by James Derrico, John Colless, J. Harritt, Ednico, Whise, John K. Derrico, E. A. Evane, R. S. James, T. Asiman, I. DAYE, R. T. ROSERS.

BQ-Mr. Gro. W. Bray is sethorized to collect moneys due the

general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Times. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chilles

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR DAVIS

We publish to-day such pertions of Senaior Davis's speech on the army bill, delivered in the enate on Wednesday last, as we can make roon for. If it be in our power hereafter, we desire also to publish portions of his speech on Thursday. His late efforts in the Senate on this subject have been of great ability, and have abounded with valuable information on military affairs. They are of public value and great public interest; and we therefore publish portions of them, without regarding the renarks he indulged in concerning this newspaper on Thursday as furnishing any sufficient reason why they should not be laid before the public through these columns.

As to the senator's strictures upon our editorial article of Tuesday last, they must be regarded by all who heard or have read them as hasty and uncalled for. We really supposed that what we said in favor of an increase of the army by regiments imbodied substantially the views of the senator himself; for our observations accord with his own recommendations while Secretary of War; and in the very speech, a portion of which we now publish, he said to the Senate that its Military Comnittee would have cheerfully substituted a proposition for an increase by regiments for the one by companies if it had seen a probability of the bill passing in that form.

The intimation of the senator, that the article in the Union originated in a source inimical to himself, is wholly gratuitous and mistaken; nor did we suppose for a moment that a construction unfavorable or distasteful to the senator could be placed upon any part of its language. There are persons in public life whose censures or commendations are alike indifferent to us, but Mr. Davis is one for whom we charish a different sentiment

A change has come over the dream of the shriek

ers for Kansas. At first the outcry was against border-ruffianism, and all the mock horror of the agitators was expended over the blood of the martyrs for freedom in Kansas. "Border-ruffians" were house held words of terror to women and children in the land of steady habits; Missouri violence and rufanism were the chimeras dire that were trumpeted over the North in the crusade for the Aid Emigration. The blood of the victims of Stringfellow's and Atchison's assassin bands, like sacrificing Abel's, cried even from the earth for vengeance; and Sharpe's rifles and Colt's pistols were pronounced proper weapons of retaliation for the soldiers of freedom in Kansas.

But the clamor is now changed. We hear no more of outrage and violence in Kansas. Lane and his militia have monopolized that sort of political propagandism. The shricking could now be only against freedom, and not in its behalf. If the South and the national democracy could consent to put up the piteous whine of cowardice, and shrick for wrongs that admit of more effectual redress, the clumor would be shifted against the freedom-shrickers, and we should see the abolition lamb rampaut, and a crouching democratic lion.

The "rôle" of outery against border-ruffianism has been played out. A coalition has been formed by the shriekers with a portion of the whilom apologists of the border-ruffians; and the construction of a platform has become necessary suitable for all classes of the coalescents to rally upon. What must that platform be? was the question

with the contracting parties. The democratic wing of the coalition would consent to no more "shriek people, relieve the governor from the awkward di the changes upon, except Lane's; and his was a ruffianism of pulpit consecration, blessed of Beecher, for which Prof. Silliman had granted a diploma.

Nor could the coalition rally on Topeka; for the pattles of the democratic wing of it had been waged for three years against that movement. It was do manding enough of them to repudiate Lecompton; it was expecting too much of them to embrace Topeka. The middle ground of an "enabling act," looking to a new convention and a new constitution, was suggested by the coalescent democrats; but the black-republicans objected to that programme, as involving a repudiation of Topeka on their part. Both wings were obliged to abandon the "enablingact" project—the black-republicans, who were unprepared to abandon Topeka; the democratic coalescents, because it was at variance with radical popular sovereignty, on which they intended to conduct the onslaught against the Lecompton instrument. Thus, the Topeka programme furnishing no plat-

form on which the coalition could rally togetherthe Lecompton programme being the object of common assault and repudiation-and the middle-ground of a new enabling act being obnoxious to objection from both wings of the conspiracy—there was no principle left on which to unite and rally.

A programme of clamer was, therefore, the only one that could be adopted with any sort of harmony in the councils of the motley alliance. Accordingly, " fraud" was adopted as the new programme and platform; and the welkin rings with the shibboleth of "fraud," from the Black Hills of Nebraska to Passamaquoddy bay.

It is a poor shift, and will not answer half so effectual a purpose as the old thread-bare shricks for freedom. The question before Congress is simply upon the legality and authenticity.

Compton constitution. The territorial election of of the people of Kansas?

"2d. Is it republican in form?" are as foreign to that issue as the Jersey contested election of '37, or the Plaquemine vote of the affirmative of these propositions; Gov. Wise as-'44. The House may send a dozen committees to serts the negative, and consumes three or four newspa-Kansas, and they may turn over every stone and per columns in fortifying his positious. As far as we old log, dig up every wood-pile, and ransack can comprehend the ground of difference, stripped every precinct and record in the Territory-they of the governor's harvest of words, it is, that the Lemay thus pile up a mountain of frauds high as compton constitution is not sanctioned by the will of Olympus, and black as the record of the black- the people of Kansas which is the ground insisted republicans for the last four years-and yet, if upon by Hale, Seward, the Tribune, the Press, Stanthe frauds relate to the local election of local of- ton, Douglas, and Walker. But, if not sanctioned by

ficers, State or territorial, in Kansas, the disclosure will avail no more to the issue actually before Congress than the fabled labors of the mountain which rought forth the ridiculous mouse.

The only inquiry in respect to frauds, germane to the matter before Congress is, whether the convention which framed the constitution was fraudulently elected-whether the vote that was cast in favor of the clause which the convention submitted to the people of Kansas was fraudulent? That is the whole inquiry. And the grand feature of these two elections was, that they went by default-that they were not contested-and that, if there were fraude at all they were frauds against a party which repudiated onest votes, and confounded legitimate with illegit. imate suffrage-that they were frauds which did not. and could not, change the result of the honest

We have no fear of this new-born outery against 'frauds." It is a rickety platform that rests alone upon bricks from Babel. No common principle of policy-no just public aim-no common impulse of patriotism—cements the new party of odds and ends. They can unite in nothing but a clamor They can concert nothing but a new shriek.

GOV. WISE IN NOVEMBER AND IN FEBRUARY Formal criticism and refutation of the Philadelphia letter of Gov. Wise are unnecessary. The author is his own antithesis; his own letter of November sufficiently refutes this of February.

The latter production furnishes no new matter of argument or fact upon the coalition side of the Kansas subject. It is an elaborate argument in favor of the necessity of a popular ratification of State constitutions, and an ingenious effort to refute its an thor's own previous declaration that the conven tion of Lecompton had power to decide whether or not to submit their work to the people, and that Congress would be bound to accept the convention's decision of that question as final. Begging the main question, in roundly asserting that a constitutional convention must submit their work to popular ratific cation; and adopting this petitio principii as a premise, the letter elaborately undertakes to prove that the Lecompton constitution was not ratified by the people of Kansas.

Forgetting the maxim, qui facit per alium facit per e; utterly ignoring the representative function which is so largely employed in our American republican polity, and assuming that no procedure can be accepted as the act and deed of a people except a formal vote polled directly by themselves through the ballot-box, Governor Wise goes gravely, and with amense labor of logic and ingenuity, into an argument to show that the people of Kansas have not made the Lecompton constitution their "act and deed" through the ballot-box. His own previous declaration, that the people of

Kansas might make a constitution their act and deed through their representatives in the Lecompton convention, greatly embarrasses the governor in his line of argument; and he makes a prodigious assault pon the schedule of the Lecompton constitution as the door through which to effect an escape from his original position. His assault upon the schedule for the mere verbiage it employs in providing for a vote by the people on the slavery clause is rather ludicrous. If the Lecompton convention had power to send their instrument directly to Congress without a submission to the people, as Gov. Wise admitted it might do, it is idle to contend that it might not send up a part without ratification. If on the contrary, the convention had a discretion to submit the whole constitution, as Gov. Wise admit ted it had, in November last, it certainly had the discretion to submit a part. The governor's ar aignment of a part of the schedule, the terms of which seem to contemplate the submission of the whole instrument, against another part which provides for the submission of the slavery clause alone, for the purpose of discrediting the honesty of the convention, and invalidating the constitution its handiwork, seems to us to by as vain as absurd-a mere quibble upon words, and beneath criticism. A furious ad captandum assault upon the schedule may serve to obfuscate simple and weak minds; but it cannot possibly, in the minds of intelligent tion, which was agreed to, requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of confirming bounty-land warrants issued in consideration of military experients to the heir of valid constitution for the people without ratifica tion, and now asserting, in another letter, that the act and deed of the representatives of the people, in convention assembled, cannot be accepted as the act and deed of the people themselves. We will not, therefore, interfere between the schedule and its vindictive assailant. He may pounce upon it with the ferocity of a tiger; be may tear it into shreds and tatters; he may annihilate it utterly; and yet, when the fell work is done, a single sentence from the letter of the 19th November will still be sufficient to refute, out of its author's own mouth, the ingenious and desperate argument of his letter of February

The especial object of the present letter of Governor Wise seems to have been to refute the late message of the President; but we think the message of the Virginia governor will not very materially impair the splendid effect which the message of the President is producing throughout the North and the Union. This measuring of his own strength and authority with the President's by our Virginia governor may be a little presumptuous, but we have no fear that it will prove seriously disparaging to the administration in effect and result.

The governor puts the points of difference between himself and the administration distinctly enough, and makes up the issue between himself and the democratic party with sufficient frankness and fairness. This is his statement of the case :

"But personal and administrative relations combine are as nothing, on the other hand, compared with great fundamental, moral, and political principles involved in the issues now presented to the country in the question of admitting Kansas under the constitution now presented admitting Kansas under the constitution now as the act and deed of her people, and as an instrument

These are the two issues now pending before Con

upon the legality and authenticity of the Le- gress; upon the legality and authenticity of the Le- gress;

The administration and democratic party assert